HICKS

TREES

THIS BEING A COLLECTION OF EVIDENCE CONCERNING WHY YOU SHOULD PLANT HICKS TREES

ISAAC HICKS AND SON
WESTBURY NURSERIES
WESTBURY
LONG ISLAND
N. Y.

An entrance drive shaded by large Sugar Maples and Elms, planted by one of our tree-movers.

The restful and homelike appearance is gained by making this new entrance similar to the old farm lanes of the neighborhood, and in harmony with the house. Residence of Mr. A. A. Pope, Farmington, Connecticut.

WHAT WE CAN DO FOR YOU

FIRST, you need not wait half a lifetime for trees; we can furnish you with large deciduous trees from our Nurseries, that are 20 to 45 feet high. These are broad, symmetrical trees grown 10 to 30 feet apart, and saving ten to thirty years over the usual size trees sold by nurserymen.

Or if you want the larger deciduous trees, you can have them up to 60 feet high; trees that we have purchased about the country.

Then there are evergreens from 10 to 35 feet high.

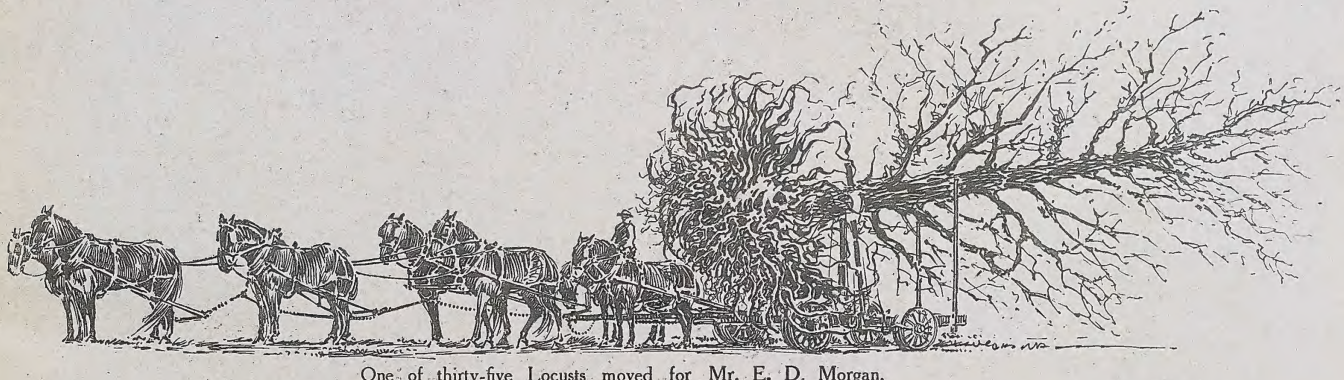
But perhaps the most interesting of all is, that we can move to your grounds large trees from anywhere in your vicinity. In such cases, we first make to you a report showing the best trees available and their cost, and then send an expert crew and our special machines to do the work.

Trees up to 30 feet high we can ship by train or boat, anywhere east of Chicago. Within a radius of forty miles we advise their being delivered directly by our wagons or tree movers. Some of these large trees may immediately complete your landscape composition. They will shade your house or furnish an immediate screen of evergreen or deciduous trees to shut out undesirable features of the landscape, as a neighboring stable, poultry-yard or laundry paddock.

On your own grounds we can thin out the trees by moving them to other locations, allowing those left to develop their full beauty and symmetry. You can thus economically extend your landscape composition directly from your own material.

LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT DISCONTINUED

The making of plans for grading, roads, location of buildings and extensive planting, has been discontinued since June, 1909, when Mr. H. T. Patterson, the head of that department for eight years, established an independent office.



One of thirty-five Locusts moved for Mr. E. D. Morgan, Wheatley, L. I. The largest were 28 inches in diameter and 75 feet high. Eight horses were required to move each tree. See page 13 for the finished effect.

AND ABOUT THE TREES WE GROW IN OUR NURSERY

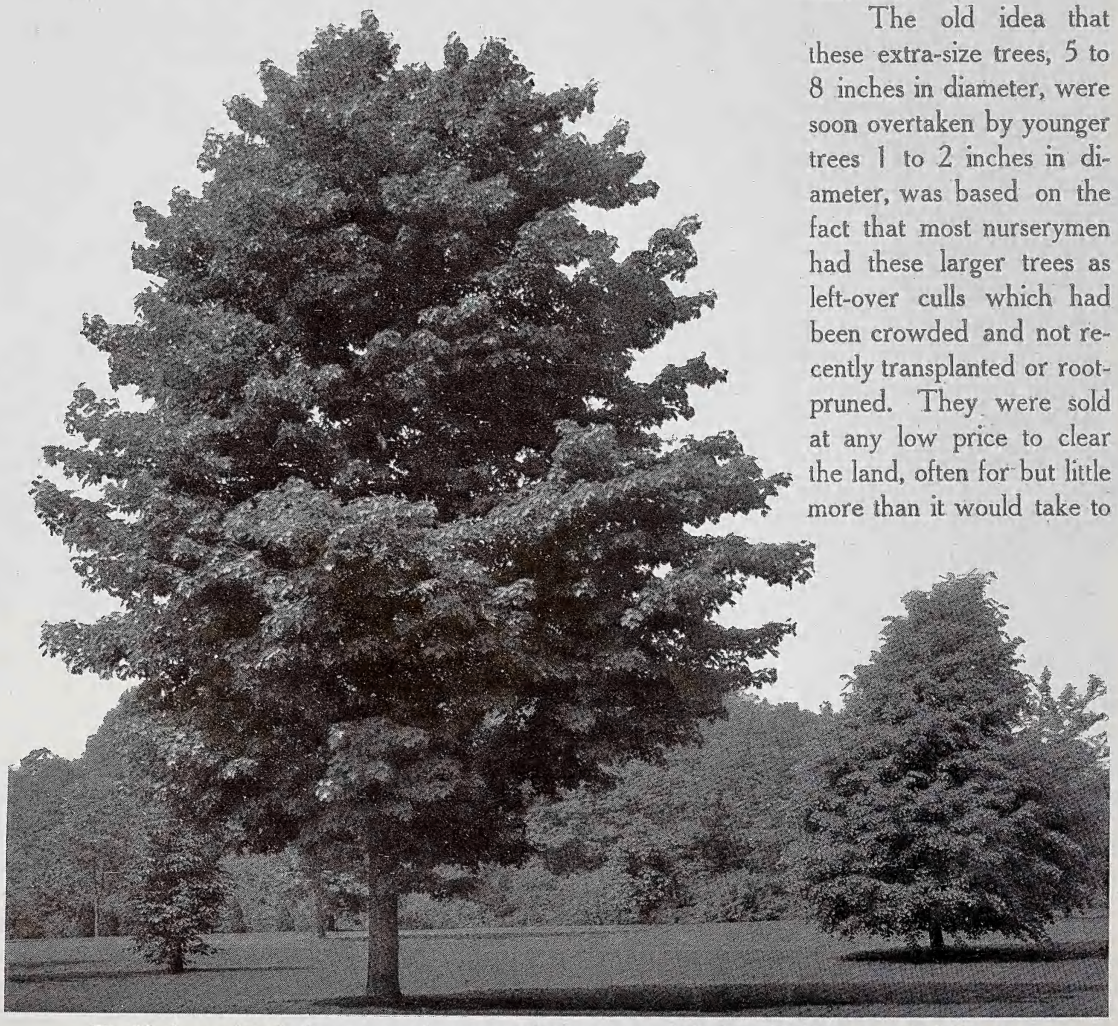
LARGE TREES. Ours differ in that they are from fifteen to forty years old, instead of from three to eight. This difference is yours at a moderate cost.

A few such trees at $25.00 each will cost but little more than ten times as many of a smaller size, that are usually planted close together. Large trees can be placed wide apart, giving immediate results.

An added advantage is, that with these trees you get not alone width but elevation as well, which is much to be desired in the level sections, such as parts of Long Island where the sky line is flat and monotonous.

These large trees can be moved to your grounds successfully, because they are grown in our loamy soil, which, by the aid of skilful root-pruning, produces a perfect network of fibrous, nourishment-absorbing roots. We have learned how to save these roots when digging and how to place them in your soil so they will spread out over a large area and support a splendid, full, wide top.

The old idea that these extra-size trees, 5 to 8 inches in diameter, were soon overtaken by younger trees 1 to 2 inches in diameter, was based on the fact that most nurserymen had these larger trees as left-over culls which had been crowded and not recently transplanted or root-pruned. They were sold at any low price to clear the land, often for but little more than it would take to



The Maple was brought here on one of our patented tree-movers and the large Linden was supplied from our nursery and moved to this lawn, formerly owned by Mr. Edmund Wetmore, at Glen Cove, L. I.

properly dig them. The roots were hacked off short by heavy spades, giving perhaps but one-tenth the roots they should have. It is no wonder they just barely lived, and made a short, scrubby growth for six years when the smaller tree would overtake them in size and beauty.

SMALLEST TREES OF ALL. Yes, and cheapest. They are such as Oaks, Maples, Magnolias, Liquidambar and Tulip trees, from 6 inches to 4 feet high. Evergreens such as Pine and Spruce from 1 inch to 1½ feet high. Every one is grown in our nursery from seed, mostly collected on Long Island, so they are fully acclimated, which cannot be said of those imported, or from further south. These trees you can buy from us by the hundreds and thousands, at a very low figure, and completely plant a hillside, and grow them on your grounds until they are large enough to transplant wherever you wish, or let them stay and grow close together as in a forest. You see it is somewhat on the idea of having your own nursery. It certainly works out to splendid advantage on the large estates, or on small ones with trees that take care of themselves, because they perfectly fit both soil and climate, and your sunshine and rain will grow them at little or no cost. The rent of your land and business charges need not be charged against them, as in a nursery. Later you can thin them out, and in five years plant on other parts of the grounds a dollar tree that cost ten cents.

Instead of planting in the grass, you can plant in nursery rows and cultivate as corn. The usual mistake is to let them crowd.

It is the men of the largest fortunes and most foresight who buy the smallest trees for part of their planting. This small stock grown from local seed is not usually offered.

Residence of Mr. Winthrop Burr, Lawrence, Long Island. This place was almost entirely planted with large, broad spreading trees 20 to 45 feet high, selected in our nursery. Shading the house are Norway and Silver Maples, Pin Oaks, Japanese Poplars, all moved as large trees. At the gate are a pair of Silver Leaf Lindens, a species we frequently recommend for such planting, on account of their perfect symmetry.

OTHER THINGS WE CAN DO— USUAL SIZE TREES

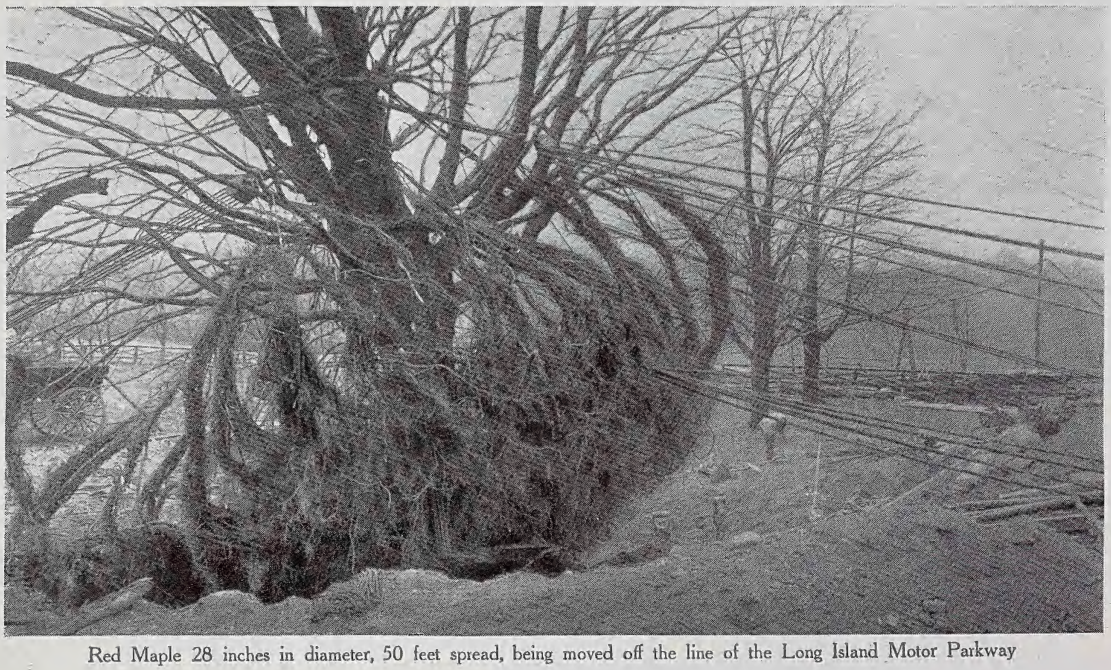
HE fact is we also grow and plant trees, shrubs and hardy flowers of *the usual sizes*, as deciduous trees 8 to 15 feet, evergreens 2 to 6 feet. If you are *on Long Island* we are the best equipped to accurately fit your conditions of soil and climate.

If you are *not on Long Island* there are a score of other nurseries well fitted to serve you, especially if your wants are limited to Carolina Poplars, privet hedge, a rose garden or fruit orchard. We think, however, that, in what we grow, we have better roots and deliver more roots per tree than usual, because they are grown wide apart, frequently root-pruned, and dug with forks, not spades. On one hundred acres we grow a quantity sufficient for your selection.

The object of this booklet is to prove that you need not wait half a lifetime for trees; that moving big trees is a permanent success under certain conditions; that we have the experience and the data and are willing to tell you the percentage of success you may expect with various species and conditions. We are willing to assume the risk, if any, for an insurance premium.

There are many hundred people who have decided to have Hicks trees, big and little. We have the staff to take care of a few hundred more. Will you be one of them?

OUR SPECIALTY, first and foremost, is trees, big trees, evergreens and deciduous. It has taken thirty years to work up this department, invent and perfect over a dozen tree movers for various types of trees, and grow the stock. During this time we have not said much about it, but now the trees are ready for you to come and select, or choose from our price-list, which gives the diameter, height and spread, as well as the quantity of each variety on hand.



Red Maple 28 inches in diameter, 50 feet spread, being moved off the line of the Long Island Motor Parkway

FIFTY YEARS GAINED

Residence of Mr. A. A. Pope,
Farmington, Conn.

ABOUT twelve years ago this was a bare hilltop. If full-grown trees could be successfully moved to the site, it would then be the choicest location in the region for the residence.

To secure these fine old trees required long and careful search over a radius of fully fifteen miles. As a matter of fact, three years passed before the entire planting was finished.

Only such trees were used as would fit perfectly into the picture the owner had in mind, arching over the roofs and doorways, or framing a view from the windows; old Apple trees hovering over the garden walls and farm lanes, and dignified Maples or broad Oaks and Pines in the corners of the pasture; velvety old Boxwoods nestling under the eaves.

Such is the perfection and harmony of the composition, you would now declare it the growth of half a century.

The initial sketch shows a large Elm moved for Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard. Olmsted Bros., Landscape Architects.

A Mature Landscape

N the center of the lawn, greeting you as you come out the front door, is a beautiful specimen of the Cut-Leaf Weeping Silver Maple. This was about 35 feet high when moved from our nurseries.

On the left is a broad, shapely Pin Oak, moved when of the same size.

They have been growing about nine years, and bid fair to make and maintain their luxuriant growth as permanently as if they had never been moved.

At the extreme right are fine old dwarf Boxwoods, which were perhaps seventy-five years old when we brought them here on our evergreen tree-movers. Residence on ocean front, Cedarhurst, L. I.

The sketch in the initial letter shows an old picturesque Cedar, 25 feet wide, moved from the ocean front on the same estate.

A Good Entrance Drive

A TREELESS drive is simply an uninteresting, unattractive piece of engineering work—there is none of the charming unexpected to meet. Such a drive was this twelve years ago. The entire grounds were a bare, windswept shore front, such as there is for miles along both ocean and sound shores of Long Island.

Now, as you come around the curve of the drive, the residence is almost hidden from view by the two fine specimen Pin Oaks, which were moved from an abandoned farm some eighteen miles away. At that time all the skeptics declared "Oaks could not be moved," and it was a good deal of a question until our repeated experiments proved that, with proper skill and right machinery, Pin Oaks could be moved.

The tree on the right is a large Norway Maple moved at the same time. Residence of Mr. Robert L. Burton, Cedarhurst, L. I.

LINDENS AND NORWAY MAPLES

THE second summer after moving, these Lindens look as you see them, dense, and vigorous, showing no defects from the moving.

Year after year the remodeling of this vast estate, under the plans of Mr. Alfred Parsons, B.A., an English artist, are being carried out with the aid of our expert men and special apparatus.

Residence of the late H. McK. Twombly, Madison, N. J.

THIS shows what can be done with trees of large size from our nursery. On the left is a Linden (*Tilia spectabilis*), a rare variety with the best foliage of the genus.

On the right is a Norway Maple moved from our nursery when about 8 inches in diameter, about ten years ago. Residence of Mr. Marshall C. Lefferts, Cedarhurst, L. I.

Although this place had magnificent, broad, old Oaks, Pines and Holly of the forest growth, large trees were added.

ARCHITECTURAL PERFECTION

HERE is a house of severe and symmetrical design, placed in a wilderness of tall, bare-trunked forest trees. It needed such a symmetrical, formal planting as is usually seen in France with houses of this design. We offered these trees, and planted a double row on either side of the entrance drive. They were thirty years old, about 25 feet high and as wide, and were trimmed to a symmetrical form. One hundred large trees were planted ten years ago.

Although the haul was over fifteen miles, by using several tree movers, from two to three trees a day were delivered.

Residence of Mr. Clarence H. Mackey, Roslyn, L. I. Guy Lowell, Landscape Architect.

THIS formal avenue leads to the stable from the right of the above picture. The uniform and luxuriant growth results in rich, dark foliage and deep shadows, which is essential to the character of the place.

If large-tree moving resulted in thin, skimped trees, or confronted the owner with a gradual failure, our methods would not be repeatedly employed on estates where everything must be of the best.

AN ENGINEERING FEAT

Wheatlands, the estate of Mr. Edwin D. Morgan, Wheatley, L. I.

THE owner called this an engineering feat worthy of high praise. For years he had been looking for trees to fit his ideal about the house. Sturdy wide-branched White Oaks, sixty feet across and four feet in diameter, would be ideal, but the science of tree-moving is not yet advanced to prove this practical. At last he found them right in the neighborhood — thirty-five rugged, picturesque old Locusts, which lifted the sky line away above the house, softening its lines and nestling it among the foliage and shadows.

With our staff of one hundred and sixty men, it was practical to send out a crew of twenty men for two months in the spring season to do this work with skill and certainty. The photo shows the work as completed the first week in May, the brick path, the turf and old Boxwoods replaced, and the place in readiness for occupancy.

The largest of these trees were 28 inches in diameter, 75 feet high, and 35 feet spread. This work was so successful, we now have an order for forty more trees of the same size to be planted in the spring of 1910.

Note the sketch of one of these trees on the tree-mover at the bottom of page 3.

To indicate the efficiency and extent of our staff, at the same time five other crews of trained men and expert foremen were out moving trees over 10 inches in diameter, and three crews were planting trees 6 to 10 inches taken from our nurseries. All this was outside of our regular nursery work, which occupies a force of about thirty-five men and foremen.

No matter where you are located, we can move trees for you. Carfare and board for men and freight on tools is all that it costs in addition to work done here. Certainty of the best results, the skill and speed of operation, and knowledge of what trees not to move, are worth the additional cost.

PIN OAKS IN OUR NURSERY

Some of the Pin Oaks in our nursery ready for your selection.

IN looking about for large trees that would not require twenty-five years waiting on our part, we found the Pin Oak, one of the best available. On Long Island these grow around the kettle hole ponds. These farms were cleared perhaps in colonial days, and ditches dug to drain the low spots. Later a part of the land had been abandoned, and the Pin Oaks have sprung up and made broad, symmetrical trees. On the hills the Cedars have come in. These two make the most available landscape material for our tree-moving department.

The Pin Oaks thrive equally well on high or low land. They will endure the swampy ground, but they do not require wet ground for their best development, as the finest and broadest specimens we have seen are on hillsides.

Are there not Pin Oaks in your vicinity which you want us to move for you? On the mainland, you will find them generally in river bottoms, where they are much easier to dig than upon the rocky ledges. A fact of which you are probably not aware is, that a Pin Oak so crowded that when planted it is but a bare pole 30 feet high and 8 inches in diameter will in five years make a broad, symmetrical, low-branched specimen. That is the way we have grown some of ours.

Are there not also Elm, Norway, Red, Sugar or Silver Maple, Linden, Ash, Horsechestnut, Locust, Catalpa, Birch, Dogwood, Poplar, Willow or Plane trees, and, among evergreens, White Pines, Red Cedar, Hemlock, Arborvitæ, Fir and Spruce, which you can have us move?

Send us circumference of trunk at three feet, spread of branches, approximate height, soil, if loam, clay, sandy, rocky, swamp or upland, distance to move,—and we can send you a preliminary report on the practicability of moving them.

The ideal trees are grown alone on loamy soil, symmetrical, and making a long annual growth.

Our Tree-Moving Inventions

AFTER the roots are dissected out of the soil (as shown in the sketch below), if they are to go on a journey of any length, they are carefully wrapped in this way, in long, flexible bundles. Each bundle contains from fifty to one hundred roots the size of a lead pencil, with their innumerable little feeding rootlets. Of course, a few get broken or bruised, but in each square foot of the great circle 30 feet or more in diameter, there are spread out several live roots. These take up all the moisture and fertility from that area, so that the tree is feeding from nearly as large an area as before it was moved.

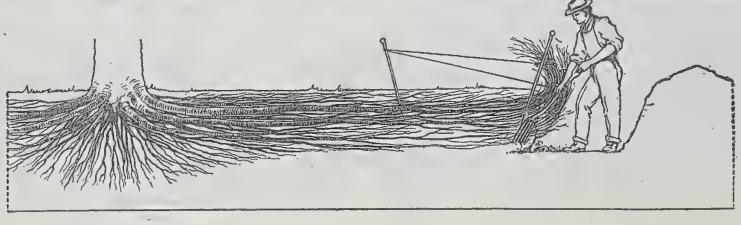
You ask about the general impression that "large trees die in a few years," or "never recover from the shock." Such impressions have their origin in the fact that the old way of moving trees 15 inches in diameter was with but 8 feet diameter of roots, when they should have 30 feet. With our way, each tree has at least ten times as much roots and feeding area.

The crude, unscientific way of chopping off the roots has been used by contractors, and it is no wonder tree-lovers have been shocked by such barbarous practices, and remembered the failures. Trees so moved sometimes do live if they are 8 inches in diameter, or if of an easy species to move, such as red maple. They often survive if cut back to 3 inch stubs, or if they die back, and slowly recover after six years.

After the roots are all freed and wrapped, the trunk is securely fastened to this cradle, and it is pulled over by the tackle and screw.

The reason 30 feet spread of roots is needed is because broad-leaved or deciduous trees have an immense evaporating surface and may use several barrels of water per day.

At this juncture you query, "Why do you condemn the ball-of-earth method for deciduous trees, and then use it when moving evergreens?" Simply, because with the evergreen you must have a ball of earth, as the roots must have earth to get moisture that the leaves are always evaporating. The roots of deciduous trees do not need a ball of soil when the leaves are off, and it is impractical to carry a ball 30 feet wide weighing fifty tons. We always find that evergreens

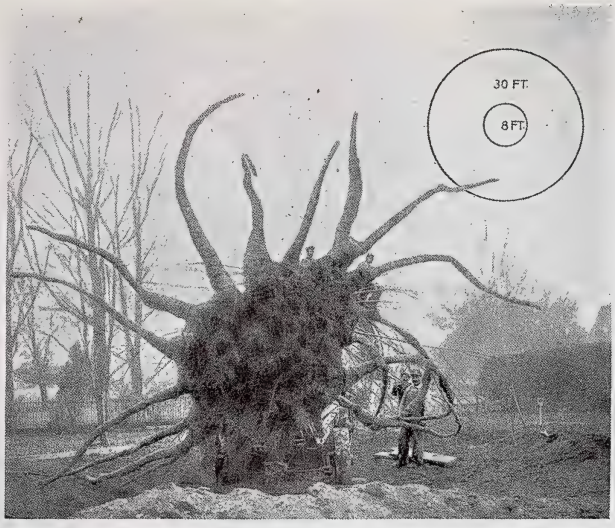


This is our method of digging. Dig under the roots first, then cave down the soil with a picking bar or round pointed fork.

will thrive on a much smaller root system than deciduous trees of the same size, because needle-shaped leaves evaporate much less than the broad leaves of deciduous trees. Pine and Cedar need but one-fifth to one-tenth as much water as Maple and Elm, as shown by the experiments by German Foresters.

The big evergreens we move are smaller than the big deciduous trees, but cost much more because of the greater weight of soil it is necessary to take up with them.

If you want us to move a big tree in soil where a sufficient proportion of the fine roots cannot be saved, we will tell you so and decline to move the tree. Many people wish us to move a tree that is nearby, when better trees or better soil can be found several miles distant. In such cases we tell them so.



Front view of tree on mover. From the wide, central mass of closely matted roots and ball of soil in the center, thousands of roots radiate, wrapped in the long bundles. The upper ones are bent down to go under electric wires and the lower ones bent under the axle.

The two circles show the comparative area of our system with over thirty feet of roots, and the old system with eight feet.

CONTINUED

Do not think, because you are not on Long Island, or have not enough work for a tree-mover to be shipped by rail to move trees in your vicinity, that you cannot have large trees. Below is a barge load, all from our nursery, containing four Pin Oaks from 32 to 40 feet high, three Pin Oaks 22 feet high, two Purple Beeches 27 and 30 feet high, two Lindens 25 feet high and sixteen Norway Maples 25 feet high. These were loaded on several tree-movers, run onto a barge and towed up the Hudson River.

Later, the tree-movers were used to bring in large Elms 50 feet high, from the vicinity, and then went on to another contract sixteen miles back from the river, to move large deciduous and evergreen trees.

Barge load of twenty-seven large trees from our nursery and five tree-movers loaded at Glenwood, Hempstead Harbor, and shipped up the Hudson.

SILVER MAPLES IN OUR NURSERY

IN these Silver Maples you get the greatest mass of foliage for the least money. They recover quickly from transplanting and grow rapidly.

We have grown them with a single leader, which overcomes their tendency to split in high winds or ice storms. While the Silver Maple may not be the best tree, still it does give a good shade at a very moderate cost. It will live long and grow very large. It can be planted to fill in with other slower-growing trees, and later be removed. If you want Oaks, Beeches or Lindens eventually, put them in of smaller size and later remove the Silver Maples.

The tree at the right is No. 3033D. It is 48 feet high, 30 feet broad and 17 inches in diameter. Price delivered and planted within twelve miles, $120. Hole 30 feet wide, 1½ feet deep in center, 6 inches at the side, to be prepared by purchaser.

The next is No. 2780, 45 feet high, 24 feet spread, 12½ inches in diameter. Twenty-five years old. Price as above, $95.

There is a graceful freedom about such a Silver Maple as this one. Its somewhat open foliage makes it adaptable for locating near the house, as the breezes can blow through. This tree was moved from our nursery to this new house a few years ago and has grown vigorously ever since.

The big breezy porch (projecting beyond the corner of the house) is no more essential to comfort than is the old tree, nor is the tree any more a doubtful experiment or extravagance. It cost $75 three years before the photograph was taken.

The entrance drive of this place was shaded with Silver Maples 24 feet high.

CONTINUED

Note their uniform, ovate tops, the result of repeated pruning. The first on the left is No. 18684, 24 feet high, 7½ inches diameter, 12 feet spread. Second, No. 18633, 24 feet high, 6½ inches diameter, 15 feet spread. Third, No. 1852D, 22 feet high, 5¾ inches diameter, 12 feet spread. Price, $15 each. They can be packed and loaded on cars at $20 each. To deliver and plant these three Silver Maples within fifteen miles will cost about $18 additional for the three.

The stable and tank are thoroughly hidden by Silver Maples. We have fifty trees, nineteen years old, 26 to 30 feet high, 6 to 7 inches in diameter, 10 to 18 feet spread, at $125 per ten. If planted fifteen feet apart, a screen will cost less than $2 per foot of length, including planting within twenty miles of Westbury. If shipped by freight one hundred miles, it will cost less than $3 per foot planted and guaranteed. Can you find anything cheaper?

NORWAY MAPLES IN OUR NURSERY

THE point we want to impress upon country residents is, that large trees are not necessarily expensive trees—that to get shade does not require a large tree-mover and a big crew of men working two or three days at an expense of a hundred dollars or so.

If a house costs $6,000, it is quite in keeping to buy two or three trees like those shown in the accompanying photograph and costing $20 to $35, for the important positions.

Residence of Mr. Middleton S. Burrill, Jericho, L. I. Mr. John Russell Pope, Architect. Do you want a shady playground like this for your children? This Norway maple was one of hundreds like it in our nursery three or four years before the picture was taken. Such trees cost $20 to $35, and the cost for delivery and planting within fifteen miles is from $8 to $15, depending upon the number taken.

The initial letter shows the architect's sketch for planting an arch over the paths on either side of the entrance court for which eighty of our 18-year-old Norway Maples, 5 to 6½ inches in diameter, 20 to 26 feet high, 10 to 13 feet spread, were used.

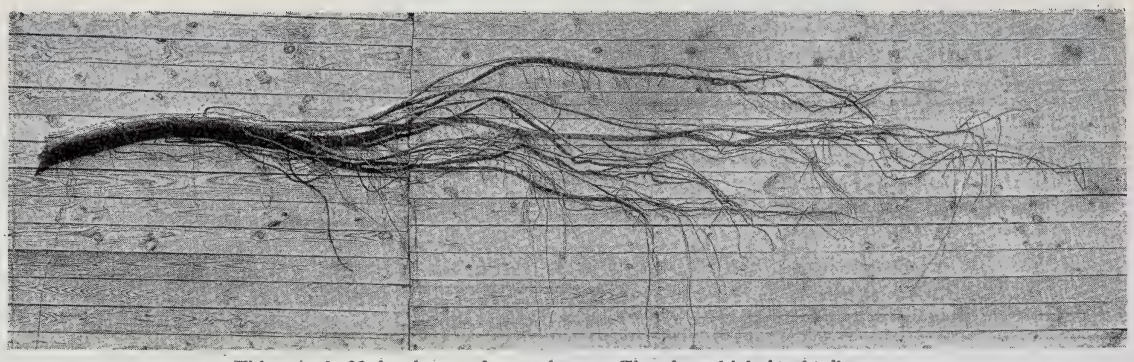
SYCAMORE MAPLES. The first tree on the left is No. 2198D. It is 24 feet high, 5 inches in diameter and 9 feet spread. Price, $12. The second is No. 2181D, 28 feet high, 7 inches in diameter, and 14 feet spread. Price, $18. The third is No. 8831, 26 feet high, 5¾ inches in diameter, 12 feet spread. Price, $15. The fourth is No. 3000, and is like the first. To deliver and plant the first, third and fourth within fifteen miles will cost about $20. This is a very economical proposition for trees twenty-two years old. The Sycamore Maple is like the Norway, but darker.

CONTINUED

This is part of a planting of several hundred of our extra-size Norway Maples, 4½ inches in diameter, for the late William C. Whitney.

The Norway Maple on the left is No. 9374. It is 22 feet high, 6¾ inches diameter, 12 feet spread. Price, $35. Second is No. 1608D, 20 feet high, 5¾ inches diameter, 10 feet spread. Price, $20. Third is No. 9356, 20 feet high, 6 inches diameter, 10 feet spread. Price, $30. Fourth is No. 9349, 20 feet high, 6¼ inches diameter, 12 feet spread. Price, $30. They can be loaded on cars at $8 each extra. To deliver and plant three such trees within fifteen miles will cost about $21.

How We Dig Our Large Nursery Trees



This root is 20 feet long, and came from an Elm about 14 inches in diameter. It reached much further than the branches.

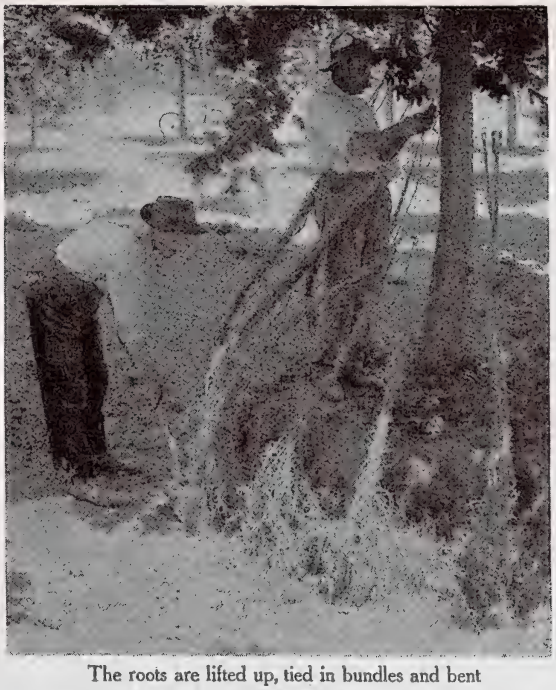
THESE methods of digging the roots we have invented, and trained our men in their use. The trees then are not robbed of two-thirds of their feeders. Of course, a few get broken or bruised, and it is not practical to start at the ultimate end of all the roots.

A trench is started near the outer end of the roots, and undercut below them. This is essential or roots are damaged.

We claim that more fibrous roots are produced on our trees than on trees in nearly all other nurseries. The reason is that this is a loamy soil, underlaid by sand and gravel. The roots subdivide and ramify through this soil. In a clay or clay-loam soil the roots do not divide into so many small fibers. Most nurseries, having been developed as fruit-tree nurseries, are on the latter type of soil, where the tops of fruit trees grow straighter and more quickly than on soil like ours, but with much less fibrous roots. Impartial testimony on this point is contained in "Soil Survey of the Long Island Area," by J. A. Bonsteel, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Even those trees which normally develop tap-roots have been forced to a shallow feeding system, for in few cases have any forms of vegetation been able to penetrate the gravel. It limits root development to horizontal spreading.

Starting to dig one of our nursery trees.

We invented the picking bar. An iron rod ¾ of an inch in diameter, 3 feet long and tapering to a rounded point. Push it down three inches back of the edge of the bank and the soil falls away, leaving the roots uninjured. A digging fork with round-pointed tines serves as auxiliary.



The roots are lifted up, tied in bundles and bent up out of the way. From underneath them the loose soil can be shoveled out without seriously damaging the roots. As the work progresses, these bundles must be untied, sorted out and tied up again. Did you ever get trees dug this way?

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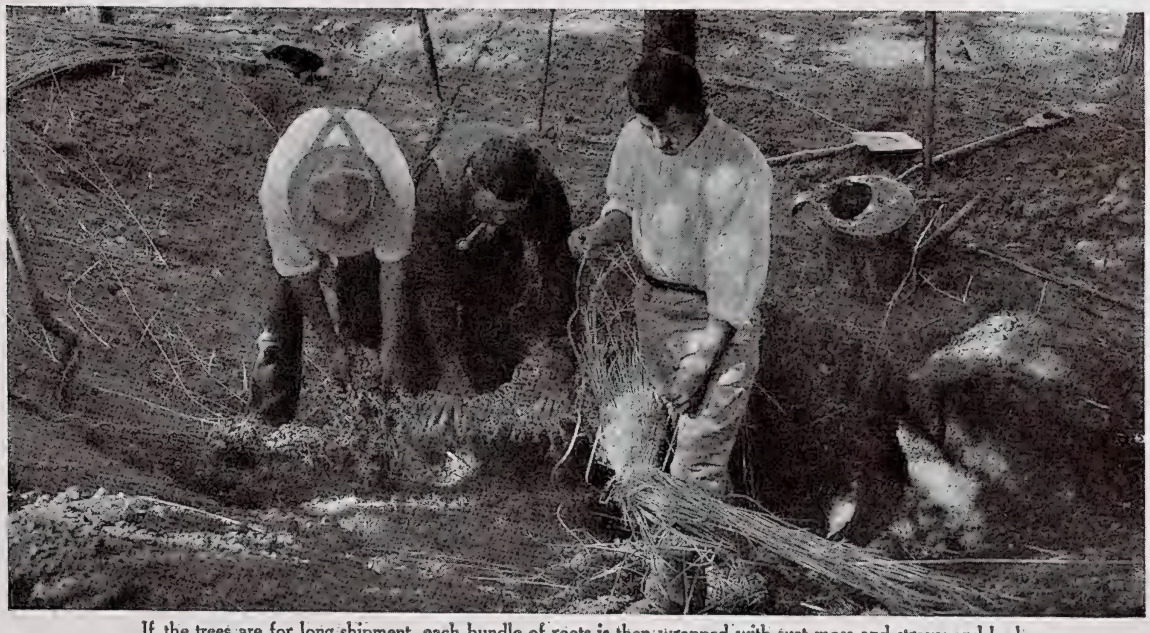


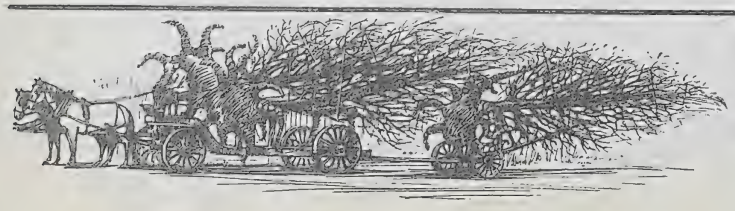
If the trees are for long shipment, each bundle of roots is then wrapped with wet moss and straw, and burlap is sewed over the central mass of roots. These bundles of roots are slender and flexible, and can be bent around like a bundle of whalebone whips without breaking. On other soils and by less careful methods of culture, and less root-pruning, these roots would be larger, stiffer, brittle, and many broken off before the tree reached its destination.

WAYS OF GETTING LARGE NURSERY STOCK TO YOU

This is a Norway Maple 7 inches in diameter, 25 feet high, with about 15 feet spread of roots and top. It is being delivered early in May, when the leaves are pushing out. Even after its road journey of fifteen miles, it can be planted and not lose these leaves because there is enough sap in the trunk and branches to keep them from wilting until the roots send up a new supply. This is one of the two-wheeled movers we have invented.

Do not think you have to have a carload, in order to get some of these trees. Our broad maples have grown rapidly and the branches are elastic and flexible, therefore they can be tied down in this form or wider and thoroughly protected with straw. Thus arranged, trees can be shipped a thousand miles and arrive safely.

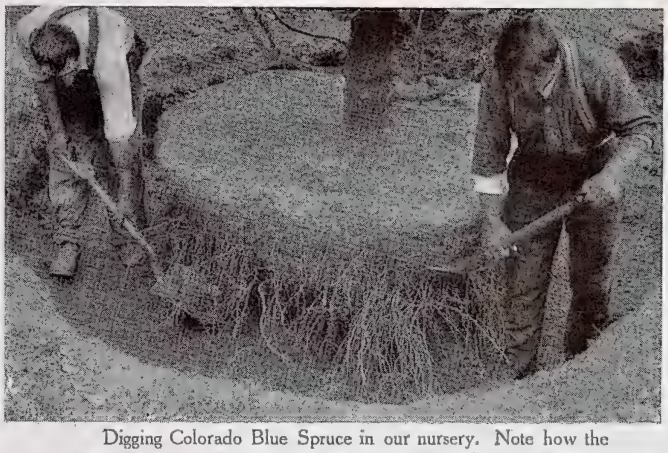
Three carloads of Norway Maples, 25 feet high and 10 feet spread, shipped to the late E. H. Harriman at Arden, N. Y., for planting on the terraces on the mountain top, according to the plans of Carrere and Hastings, Architects.



Our cheap way to deliver three to six big trees, 5 to 7 inches in diameter, 20 to 30 feet high and 10 to 15 feet spread of roots and top. It can go over ferries. Trees on three-bench wagon are lifted to the mover for planting.

MOVING THE LARGE EVERGREENS

EVERGREENS in our nursery are all root-pruned. This removes the long, brittle roots and causes compact clusters of fibrous rootlets to come in their places. Evergreens can, however, be moved without this previous root-pruning, but a little larger ball and a little more watering the first year is advisable.

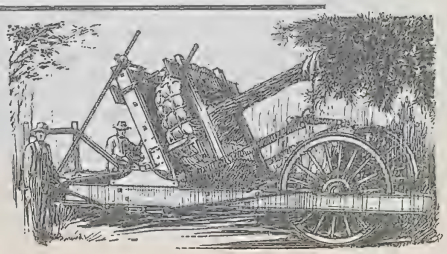


Digging Colorado Blue Spruce in our nursery. Note how the small feeding roots are saved by the picking bar and fork, and how the loose dirt is shoveled out from below and the shovel does not cut the roots. Would you not rather have trees skillfully handled and the roots scientifically proportioned to the top?

The flexible roots which extend beyond the earth ball are bent around against the damp earth. This ball is carefully cut to fit a certain size and taper of canvas selected for the tree. These canvases are a very useful part of the series of appliances which we have invented for moving evergreens. They must be skillfully and tightly fitted, otherwise the ball of earth crumbles, cracks and falls to pieces. The next operation is to get the chisel-edged platform under the ball. On our sandy subsoil there are tap-roots on only a few fir trees. We have dozens of other methods and appliances essential to economical and safe tree-moving. It is not possible in this brief booklet to illustrate and describe them. Are not the inventors the best and cheapest for you to employ?

The roots are bent around against the ball. A root too stiff to bend is cut off and it sends out a bunch of small feeding roots. For long shipments a plaster of mud and moss can be put on.

Cross-lashing on top pulls the conical canvas up on the conical ball and gets it very tight. Moving a Hemlock hedge from our nursery. It was 30 feet high, 24 feet spread and 50 feet long.



Tree-mover No. 13, showing method of swinging tree by two screws 9 feet long.

When to Move Evergreens

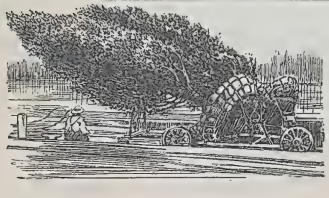
Tree-mover No. 13 moving a White Pine 35 feet high and 30 feet broad, 18 inches in diameter, fifty years old, from our nursery. The weight is carried on a steel cross shaft, and the tree laid down to go under trolley wires. All the trees moved on this mover have lived.

N answering this question, we say all the year for evergreens over 6 feet. From May 20 to August 1, the growth is soft and may get a little bruised. Moving evergreens in August and September, March, April and May, is successful with all sizes.

December to March, for trees 6 feet to 40 feet high, is all right for the trees, and economical. Other work is not pressing, and the frost and snow help more than hinder. Mulch the ground to permit easy digging. Do not let a little frost veto the work. Use 16-pound sledge hammer, 2-foot cold chisel and 9-pound pickaxe. People are so accustomed to stopping all grading work at the first December freeze that they do not realize how easy it is to keep at work among the evergreens for at least two and a half months of even a severe winter. Among the big pines and cedars the frost does not penetrate. Not since 1903-04 has there been deep freezing, and then we moved into the nursery several thousand pines and cedars.

In the winter of 1907 and 1908 thirteen carloads of White Pine and Hemlock, up to 27 feet high, were brought to our nursery. All lived. During the financial depression and seasons of the year when people do not think of planting, we manufacture big trees.

There was a beautiful building site for a large stone residence overlooking Long Island Sound, but it was surrounded by a series of small buildings typical of an old Long Island fishing village. These Pines 25 feet high, and carloads of large evergreens we have planted, will make it almost as secluded as an estate ten times the area. Have you a problem like this for us to solve this Winter?



Two large White Pines 30 feet high and 22 feet broad loaded on a barge. These and a barge load of Cedars 25 feet high were planted to make an evergreen background for a mausoleum in Woodlawn Cemetery. Heins and La Farge, Architects.

PINES IN OUR COLLECTING FIELDS

KNOWING that it would be impossible to supply White Pines of large size in quantity from nursery-grown stock, we looked about the country for a supply of trees of good shape.

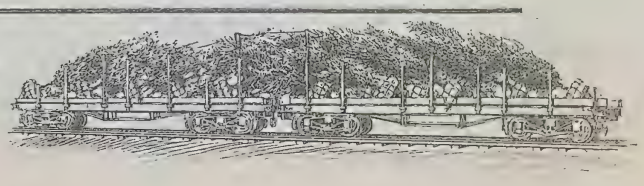
After a long search, we found a region on which the pines are of excellent quality, more broad, solid, symmetrical, than nursery-grown trees. About nine hundred of them have been root-pruned, so as to move them with lighter-weight balls, load more on a car, and handle them more cheaply. We have shipped in many carloads of these, and they have thriven splendidly, as shown in the photograph below.

They are 10 to 20 feet high, and 8 to 16 feet broad. We can ship you carloads of these any month in the year with equal safety, but we would rather not move them during June and the early half of July, when the new growth is soft.

White Pine, 16 feet high, in collecting fields. An economical size is 12 to 15 feet and 7 to 9 feet wide. Figure up how many will be needed for your screen, and ask for prices in car lots. A car load is 25 to 35 trees. Will you be first in your neighborhood to take advantage of these time-saving trees?

The Red Pine, or Norway Pine, *Pinus resinosa,* is like the Austrian Pine. It is not native to Norway. We have root-pruned ten carloads where they are growing wild; they are 8 to 18 feet high.

White Pines three months after they have been collected. Here they are used to form a screen between the tennis court and the service end of the house. There are a score of uses for which these Pines and collected Red Cedars are the best trees. They are beautiful in themselves, sure to transplant successfully, certain to thrive to a vigorous old age, and take care of themselves. Residence of Mr. Middleton S. Burrill, Jericho, L. I.



Two carloads of White Pines 20 to 27 feet high ready for shipment from our nursery. Ten trees per car. They lap across the two cars.

How To Plant Our Evergreens

The hole should be dug amply large to work in, about 1½ feet of space all around the ball. Then tip the ball and pull out the platform this way.

Next straighten the tree and tamp the earth solid under it until it stands vertical. Planting our evergreens is the easiest and surest of all planting operations.

Do not cut the ropes. Swing the levers over, then the ropes can be easily slipped out of the holes in the levers.

Pull out the canvas at the bottom a short space at a time, and tamp in the earth to hold the bottom of the ball.

Spread out the side roots in layers and continue filling around the tree, tamping in the earth firmly. Stakes and wires to keep from tipping over are rarely necessary.

Mulching with manure. Don't be stingy, and don't veto the mulching because it may look untidy. If you fear it will blow about or look unkempt, you may cover it with a layer of soil.

CEDARS

CEDARS eleven feet high are shown in this initial sketch. There are eight on the truck, enough for a screen twenty feet long. Do you know of any more economical or better way to secure immediate results? Red Cedars used to be considered difficult or impossible to move. We have learned how, and the advantage is yours.

Twenty or thirty years' growth of the trees costs almost nothing, for they have grown on the abandoned farm lands of Long Island. We have moved thousands of them and can show you the results. We can move them direct from the collecting fields, or move them from the stock growing in our nursery.

We have shipped by the carload to Lenox, Newport, Philadelphia, New Jersey and other points.

Have you not Cedars in your vicinity suitable for moving? We can send a crew and do the whole work by contract, or we can send foreman, a few expert men, and apparatus, and do the work in co-operation with local men and teams.

1,000 BIG CEDARS IN OUR NURSERY

First on left . . . . . No. 2666, 22 ft. x 6 ft.
Third from left . . . . No. 2663, 24 ft. x 4 ft.
Fourth from left . . . No. 2662, 20 ft. x 7 ft.
Fifth from left . . . . No. 2664, 24 ft. x 4 ft.
Sixth from left . . . . No. 2661, 29 ft. x 6 ft.
Seventh from left . . . No. 2656, 29 ft. x 4 ft.

Prices on application.

Part of a circle of Cedars at the crossing of two vistas, as at the Villa d'Este, near Rome. View in the Italian Garden of Mr. Stanley Mortimer, Roslyn, L. I. N. F. Barrett, Landscape Architect.

You need not hesitate to order because you do not need a carload. A box is built around the canvas and the top crated when single trees up to 24 feet high are wanted.

COLLECTED HEMLOCK AND WHITE SPRUCE

We have planted thousands of Cedars for hedges like this. While they may be individually imperfect, the trees soon fill out to the required form. It is a low-cost hedge for the height because trees 10 to 18 feet high are narrow and have balls of earth of lighter weight than broader trees of the same height. Is it not wise to use the material of the country in this way?

COLLECTED Hemlock trees 4 to 15 feet high we have shipped into the nursery. There are five carloads of them. In the fields there are several carloads which will be ready in August, 1910. They are up to 20 feet high, root-pruned and the tops sheared. We know of no other supply on the market. They are bushy, dense plants, with good roots, growing in open, windswept pastures. This is an advance in the supply of landscape material worthy of the attention of Landscape Architects and planters who appreciate the good qualities of the Hemlock and the difficulties we have overcome in making them available.

White Spruce trees we have also root-pruned in the pastures, and can ship out twenty-five carloads 8 to 18 feet high. It is the best pointed-top evergreen of the Spruces and Firs for extensive planting on Long Island and northward. Salt spray and tearing winds only improve it, making it denser and more beautifully blue. We have 100,000 in the nursery at $5 per 1,000 and upward.

Hemlock from the collecting field, showing wide, flat ball of fibrous roots in leaf mold. The Hemlock is the most graceful evergreen for this region.

How we screened the fourth-story windows, separated the service court from the entrance drive, and framed the house in the winter landscape.

SHRUBS AND LEAF-MOULD

A successful solution of a perplexing landscape problem—masking of the house foundations. On the left, at the coldest and most-exposed corner, is a group of Japanese Barberry and Virginia Creeper. Next, under the window-box and awnings is Spirea Anthony Waterer. On the porch is a Climbing Rose, and in front is *Retinospora obtusa* and other plants. On the right are several Boxwoods bordered with English Ivy. Residence of Mr. C. E. Gardiner, Garden City, L. I.

WE urge the greater use of shrubs in the landscape. Not only for succession of bloom, not for contrast of foliage, nor for screen, or beauty of rounded foliage masses, but to help trees grow by holding the humus. Humus is decayed organic matter, as leaves and stable manure. Humus makes available the insoluble plant food in the soil, as potash and phosphoric acid. It also holds water and supplies nitrogen. Humus does not form on closely clipped and neatly raked lawns. Rivalry for neatness causes brown lawns and ugliness unless the trees are fed. It is starvation in the midst of plenty.

Many Long Island country estates look unattractive, with thin, yellow trees, because they are starved. Plant the trees in groups of shrubs. Buy low-priced shrubs 1 to 3 feet high, plant 2½ to 5 feet apart, cut back, when planted, to 4 inches, and mulch annually with four inches of manure and leaves. The result is a complete ground cover more cheaply kept than grass. If your trees are not in groups of shrubs, manure them. Do not rake it off, dig it in. For the lawn use old compost so fine it cannot be raked off.

We grow shrubs and trees especially suitable for close planting at $5 to $20 per hundred, or we will teach you how to collect wild shrubs.

Another cause for the impoverished look of Long Island estates is the planting of damp-ground trees on dry, sandy sub-soils, where they soon look sickly and drop their leaves. Nurserymen are prone to grow the Poplar, Elm, Willow and damp-ground shrubs, because they propagate cheaply, live with short roots, and make a big growth the first few years. We have the drought-resistant trees and shrubs at low rates per thousand.

Our Facilities And How To Order

THIS shows a part of our crew of one hundred and sixty men. Many of them have been operating the tree-movers and carefully digging trees with us for many years.

We plan our work so as to keep a large crew employed the year round. Fortunately the ground does not freeze deeply in midwinter on Long Island, and we can keep fifty men and competent foremen ready to send out on tree-moving contracts.

Please note the men do not have the old-time heavy nursery spade, chiefly useful for chopping off roots and prying out trees, leaving one-half of the roots in the ground. Each man has a fork with rounded tines, which, with the picking bar, is used to dissect out the roots.

HOW TO ORDER.—Call at the nursery and select the trees, which will be labeled and reserved until the planting time; or send for our catalogue and price list, which gives the diameter, height and spread of the trees, and the quantity on hand of each size.

If you wish to move large trees in your vicinity, send name of tree, circumference at three feet from ground, spread of branches and approximate height. We can then decide on the approximate cost, but it is usually necessary to see the trees and local conditions before making contract.

Our nurseries are located on the Jericho turnpike, one mile north of Westbury, on the main line of the Long Island Railroad.

The trolley from Mineola to Hicksville passes the south end of our nursery, connecting with Hempstead, Freeport, Port Washington and other villages.